

WEEKLY BULLETIN

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ESTABLISHED APRIL 15, 1870
BERTRAM P. BROWN, M. D., Director



STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH

DR. A. ELMER BELT, President
Los Angeles

DR. F. M. POTTENGER, SR., Vice-President
Los Angeles

DR. BERTRAM P. BROWN, Executive Officer
Sacramento

DR. V. A. ROSSITER
Santa Ana

DR. NORMAN F. SPRAGUE
Los Angeles

DR. CHARLES E. SMITH
San Francisco

DR. AMOS CHRISTIE
San Francisco

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER FEB. 21, 1922, AT THE POST OFFICE AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. UNDER THE ACT OF AUG. 24, 1912. ACCEPTANCE FOR MAILING AT THE SPECIAL RATE OF POSTAGE PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 1103, ACT OF OCT. 3, 1917

SACRAMENTO, STATE OFFICE BLDG., 10TH AND L STS., 2-4711

SAN FRANCISCO, 603 PHELAN BLDG., 760 MARKET ST., UN 8700

LOS ANGELES, STATE OFFICE BLDG., 217 W. FIRST ST., MA 1271

Vol. XX, No. 28

AUGUST 2, 1941

GUY P. JONES
Editor

New Food Laws

Medical School Lib.

AUG 30 1941

University of California

Vitamins. A new section, 26200.5, has been added to the Health and Safety Code, which is designed to prevent mislabeling and the issuance of false statements relative to the medicinal value of certain vitamins. Under this new section "any concentrated substance, represented for use by man because of its vitamin content when medicinal claims are made on the label, shall, on its label and in its advertising, bear the common or usual name of each vitamin on which such use is based. If such use is based on the content of Vitamin A, Vitamin B₁ or thiamin, Vitamin C or ascorbic acid, Vitamin D, riboflavin or nicotinic acid, the label or advertising shall bear or contain a statement of the proportion of such vitamin expressed as International Units, Pharmacopoeia, or other accepted standard units."

Section 26271 of the same code was amended to provide that the advertisement of a drug or device shall be determined to be false if the drug or device is represented to have any effect in tuberculosis, ulcers of the stomach and varicose ulcers, in addition to the large group of diseased conditions already specified in that section of the code.

Meat Preservatives. Section 26472 of the Health and Safety Code was amended so as to provide that fresh meat is adulterated if it "contains any chemical substance containing sulphites, sulphur dioxide, benzoate of soda or any other chemical preservative which is not approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry or the U. S. Department of Agriculture or the Bureau of Animal Industry of the California

State Department of Agriculture or the California State Board of Public Health." Similarly, chopped meat or hamburger shall be deemed adulterated if it contains any substance other than the striated muscle of cattle to which is added not more than 15 per cent of fat derived from cattle.

Coal tar color. Alimentary paste for egg noodles shall be deemed adulterated if it contains any artificial color derived from coal tar or vegetable substances.

Nothing in the amendment, however, shall prohibit the introduction into meat or adding to meat of common salt, sugar, wood smoke, cider vinegar, wine vinegar, malt vinegar, sugar vinegar, glucose vinegar, spirit vinegar, pure spices, saltpeter, nitrate of soda and nitrate of soda in natural state or in the form of brine or pickling solutions, provided that no such substances shall increase the green or original weight by more than 10 per cent of products which are not smoked or cooked and by not more than 1 per cent of the green or original weight of products which are cooked or smoked. In the case of meat food products, such as sausage or sausage and loaves, 10 per cent added water shall be permitted and allowed in smoked or cooked products of such nature and 3 per cent in such products which are not cooked or smoked.

Wine regulations. A new section, 26540.2, has been added to the code which empowers the State Board of Public Health to promulgate regulations establishing standards of purity for wine provided that the board shall not prescribe requirements respecting the size or type of containers for wine.

FEDERAL AGENCIES CURB PROSTITUTION

The May Bill, H. R. 2475, was enacted July 11, 1941, and is now known as Public Law 163, 77th Congress. This act provides for prohibiting prostitution within such reasonable distance of military or naval establishments as the Secretaries of War or Navy shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health and welfare of the Army and Navy. Following is the text of the act:

(Public Law 163—77th Congress)
(Chapter 287—1st Session)
(H. R. 2475)

AN ACT

To prohibit prostitution within such reasonable distance of military and/or naval establishments as the Secretaries of War and/or Navy shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army and/or Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That until May 15, 1945, it shall be unlawful, within such reasonable distance of any military or naval camp, station, fort, post, yard, base, cantonment, training or mobilization place as the Secretaries of War and/or Navy shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health, and welfare of the Army and/or Navy, and shall designate and publish in general orders or bulletins, to engage in prostitution or to aid or abet prostitution or to procure or solicit for the purposes of prostitution, or to keep or set up a house of ill fame, brothel, or bawdy house, or to receive any person for purposes of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution into any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building, or to permit any person to remain for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution in any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building or to lease, or rent, or contract to lease or rent any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building, or part thereof, knowing or with good reason to know that it is intended to be used for any of the purposes herein prohibited; and any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this Act shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War or the Articles for the Government of the Navy, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and any person subject to military or naval law violating this Act shall be punished as provided by the Articles of War or the Articles for the Government of the Navy, and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy and the Federal Security Administrator are each hereby authorized and directed to take such steps as they deem necessary to suppress and prevent the violation thereof, and to accept the cooperation of the authorities of States and their counties, districts, and other political subdivisions in carrying out the purposes

of this Act: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as conferring on the personnel of the War or Navy department or the Federal Security Agency any authority to make criminal investigations, searches, seizures, or arrests of civilians charged with violations of this Act.

Approved, July 11, 1941.

DON'T PUT "SYPHILIS" ON BIRTH CERTIFICATE

In his monthly "Health Review," Dr. John J. Sippy, health officer of the San Joaquin Health District, Stockton, says:

A birth certificate reading "born in U. S. A." is just about a man's most valuable possession these days. Since our ancestors started the practice, the certificate has evolved from the flyleaf in the family Bible to the complicated document of the present day that states the month in which your mother lost 5 cc. of blood to satisfy the law. The modern certificate is both a legal document and a personal record, and as a legal instrument is currently much in demand. We are obliged, in preparing a notarized copy of a certificate, to copy the original exactly.

In several recent instances, we have noticed syphilis mentioned on the certificate. Much as we appreciate the information, it is not advisable, or necessary, to mention the mother's infection. The law is satisfied with a statement of the fact that a test was performed, and the period of gestation at which the blood was obtained. It is not necessary to record the results of the test or to list syphilis as a complication of pregnancy. In such matters the family involved will appreciate adherence to grandma's flyleaf standard of basic information only without mention of the state of mother's health.

It might be well to recall that the law reads, "Every physician engaged in prenatal care of a pregnant woman or *attending such woman at the time of delivery* shall obtain a blood specimen of that pregnant or recently delivered woman, at the time of the first professional visit *or within 10 days thereafter.*" (The emphasis is ours.) In those instances where a prenatal test has not been done, it would save both the physician and the Health Department considerable time and trouble if the specimen were taken at the time of delivery. The increasing number of birth certificates received stating "no test done, no prenatal care" prompts this suggestion.

Senility is not an important cause of death in California. There were but 149 deaths due to this cause in 1937, and 161 deaths in 1936.

GEORGE PARRISH, M.D.

Dr. George Parrish, one of the most outstanding and best beloved of California's health officers, died suddenly August 7th, following an operation. He had served his city efficiently and faithfully for 15 years and had built up a strong municipal public health department.

He was first appointed City Health Officer in 1924 and held the position continuously up to the time of his death, with the exception of the years 1932 and 1933.

He was born in St. Louis in 1872 and graduated in medicine from Washington University, St. Louis, in 1894. His first public health experience was in the St. Louis Health Department. In 1903 he began a two-year postgraduate course in Berlin and Vienna, after which he engaged in private practice at Portland, Oregon. In 1917 he was appointed City Health Officer of Portland, serving in this capacity until 1924, when he went to Los Angeles.

Dr. Parrish was particularly active in medical and public health organizations. He was president of the City and County Medical Society of Portland and also president of the Oregon State Health Officers' Association. Last year he served as president of the Department of Health Officers, League of California Cities. For many years he has served in official capacities in the Western Branch of the American Public Health Association and other organizations.

Possessed of a courageous spirit, Dr. Parrish was aggressive in the advancement of public health in Los Angeles. Always intensely loyal to his friends, he will be greatly missed by all public health workers in California.

DR. BISSELL LEAVES MONTEREY COUNTY

Dr. Dwight M. Bissell, who has served as health officer of Monterey County for three years has been appointed Executive Health Officer of Los Angeles City. Dr. Bissell, before taking up public health, was in private practice at Pittsburg and before going to Monterey County he obtained a special degree at the University of California.

Since the development of the National Defense Program, the public health administration of Monterey County has become a matter of great importance, because of the location of large numbers of military areas within the county.

In his new capacity at Los Angeles, Dr. Bissell will have added opportunities in the development of public health administration in one of the largest cities of the United States.

DR. UHL SUCCEEDS DR. PARRISH

Dr. George M. Uhl, Coordinating Officer in the California State Department of Public Health, has been appointed to succeed Dr. George Parrish as City Health Officer of Los Angeles, pending the result of a civil service examination for the position to be held 60 days hence.

Dr. Uhl is a graduate of Stanford University and of the Stanford University School of Medicine. He practiced medicine in Woodland and for sometime served as Health Officer of Yolo County. Possessed of an exceptionally strong background in public health, with thorough training, and possessed of a forceful personality, Dr. Uhl represents one of the most efficient of the younger group of health officers who are coming to the fore in California.

The best wishes of the staff of the California State Department of Public Health go to him.

NEW V. D. FILM AVAILABLE

California athletic coaches interested in improving their teaching in social hygiene may view a new motion picture, "Health Tactics," distributed without charge by the California State Department of Public Health. Devoted to the problem of prophylaxis, this one reel, 16 millimeter sound film is designed to demonstrate to teaching personnel the fundamental techniques in the protection of the individual against venereal diseases.

School personnel interested in previewing this film in their own district may request it through the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, 638 Phelan Building, 760 Market Street, San Francisco, or 703 State Building, 217 West First Street, Los Angeles. It is not suitable for mixed groups and ordinarily is not for use in students' meetings.

This and other health films for free distribution are on the list of 16 millimeter motion pictures obtainable through the same offices, as are pamphlets and the services of a consultant in social hygiene education.

By study man produced the stone tool, the bow and arrow, the numerals, and the alphabet. Likewise tillage, books, and all else by which he lifted himself out of savagery. Among his great works—poems, commerce, and government—each is a creation of the mind. The structures in which man resides, works, and escapes the pelting elements, the conveyances in which he travels, are but metal reflections that have taken tangible form.

Health is the soul that animates all the enjoyments of life, which fade and are tasteless without it.—Sir W. Temple.

MORBIDITY

Complete Reports for Following Diseases for Week Ending July 26, 1941

Chickenpox

198 cases: Alameda County 6, Albany 1, Berkeley 3, Oakland 12, Contra Costa County 4, Fresno 2, Inyo County 1, Kern County 1, Tehachapi 1, Los Angeles County 16, Alhambra 1, El Monte 1, Huntington Park 7, Long Beach 4, Los Angeles 40, Monrovia 1, Montebello 1, Pasadena 5, Pomona 2, South Gate 3, Bell 1, Madera County 4, Monterey County 1, Orange County 2, Fullerton 1, La Habra 4, Placentia 1, Riverside 1, San Jacinto 1, Sacramento County 1, Sacramento 3, San Bernardino County 1, San Diego County 2, El Cajon 5, National City 3, San Diego 23, San Francisco 10, San Joaquin County 5, Paso Robles 1, San Mateo 1, Santa Maria 1, Santa Clara County 1, San Jose 6, Vallejo 1, Sonoma County 2, Ventura County 1, Woodland 2.

Diphtheria

4 cases: Los Angeles 2, Sacramento 1, National City 1.

German Measles

115 cases: Albany 1, Berkeley 8, Emeryville 1, Oakland 1, Fresno 2, Kern County 5, Taft 1, Los Angeles County 15, Burbank 1, Compton 1, Huntington Park 1, Long Beach 2, Los Angeles 11, Monrovia 1, Pasadena 4, South Gate 1, Monterey Park 1, Madera 1, Pacific Grove 1, Orange County 1, Orange 1, Santa Ana 2, Sacramento 5, San Diego County 1, National City 1, Oceanside 1, San Diego 14, San Francisco 6, San Joaquin County 1, Stockton 2, San Luis Obispo County 1, Santa Barbara 1, Santa Maria 1, Palo Alto 2, Sonoma County 2, Sutter County 1, Ventura County 1.

Influenza

187 cases: Berkeley 1, Butte County 2, Oroville 3, Inyo County 2, Bishop 1, Los Angeles County 3, Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 1.

Malaria

8 cases: Los Angeles 1, Ceres 1, Exeter 1, Winters 1, Marysville 1, California* 1.

Measles

342 cases: Alameda County 1, Oakland 2, Fresno 1, Humboldt County 14, Eureka 3, Ferndale 1, Fortuna 1, Kern County 2, Los Angeles County 38, Alhambra 1, Avalon 8, Burbank 1, Huntington Park 9, Los Angeles 23, San Gabriel 1, Santa Monica 2, Whittier 1, Lynwood 2, South Gate 7, Merced 1, Monterey County 4, Pacific Grove 2, Napa County 3, Calistoga 1, Napa 5, Santa Ana 4, Colfax 3, Riverside 1, San Bernardino County 2, San Diego County 1, San Diego 20, San Francisco 7, San Joaquin County 1, Tracy 1, Lompoc 1, Sonoma County 2, Santa Rosa 2, Ceres 1, Tulare County 3, Ventura County 3, Oxnard 1, Davis 1, California* 1.

Mumps

337 cases: Alameda County 1, Berkeley 1, Oakland 6, Oroville 1, Contra Costa County 2, Pinole 1, Fresno County 1, Fresno 1, Kern County 2, Los Angeles County 24, Alhambra 1, Arcadia 1, Burbank 4, Claremont 1, Glendale 2, Glendora 2, Huntington Park 4, Inglewood 1, La Verne 1, Los Angeles 54, Monrovia 1, Pasadena 6, Pomona 2, San Gabriel 1, Santa Monica 2, Whittier 8, Hawthorne 1, South Gate 5, Maywood 2, Bell 2, Gardena 2, Merced 1, Monterey County 1, King City 1, Monterey 2, Salinas 1, Orange County 8, Anaheim 1, Santa Ana 3, Tustin 1, Beaumont 1, Corona 6, Riverside 2, Sacramento 4, San Bernardino County 1, Redlands 1, San Bernardino 1, San Diego County 7, El Cajon 2, National City 1, San Diego 92, San Francisco 17, San Joaquin County 6, San Bruno 1, San Mateo 1, Menlo Park 1, Santa Barbara County 1, Lompoc 5, Santa Barbara 3, Santa Clara County 5, San Jose 1, Santa Rosa 3, Ceres 2, Tulare County 1, Ventura County 1, Oxnard 1, Ventura 1, Yolo County 1, Woodland 2.

Pneumonia (Lobar)

34 cases: Oakland 2, Los Angeles County 10, Huntington Park 1, Inglewood 1, Los Angeles 2, Pasadena 1, San Gabriel 1, Santa Monica 1, Maywood 1, Laguna Beach 1, Sacramento County 1, Coronado 1, San Diego 1, Santa Clara County 1, Stanislaus County 1.

Scarlet Fever

36 cases: Oakland 3, Fresno 1, Kern County 7, Los Angeles County 2, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 9, Pasadena 1, Santa Ana 1, Sacramento County 1, San Diego 1, San Francisco 4, Stockton 1, Benicia 1, Sutter County 1, Woodland 1, California* 1.

Typhoid Fever

7 cases: Kern County 1, Los Angeles County 1, Madera County 1, Beaumont 1, Perris 2.

Whooping Cough

459 cases: Alameda County 3, Berkeley 8, Emeryville 1, Oakland 32, San Leandro 12, Butte County 3, Contra Costa County 1, Fresno County 10, Fresno 1, Humboldt County 5, Bishop 3, Bakersfield 2, Los Angeles County 60, Alhambra 1, Compton 6, Culver City 1, Glendale 5, Glendora 1, Huntington Park 3, Long Beach 7, Los Angeles 59, Monrovia 3, Pasadena 15, Pomona 1, Whittier 2, South Gate 11, Signal Hill 1, Bell 2, Monterey County 5, Monterey 1, Pacific Grove 1, Soledad 3, Napa 1, Orange County 1, Huntington Beach 2, Santa Ana 3, Colfax 1, Riverside 1, Sacramento 4, San Bernardino County 1, Colton 1, Ontario 4, Redlands 1, San Bernardino 3, San Diego County 2, El Cajon 2, La Mesa 1, National City 12, San Diego 48, San Francisco 13, San Joaquin County 44, Stockton 4, Paso Robles 2, San Mateo County 1, Daly City 1, San Mateo 1, Menlo Park 4, Santa Barbara County 1, Lompoc 1, Santa Barbara 6, Palo Alto 2, San Jose 2, Watsonville 2, Santa Rosa 1, Ventura County 6, Oxnard 5, Ventura 1, Davis 4, Marysville 1.

Meningitis (Epidemic)

2 cases: Oakland 1, Chico 1.

Dysentery (Amoebic)

6 cases: Kern County 1, Los Angeles 1, Santa Ana 1, San Bernardino County 1, Ontario 1, San Francisco 1.

Dysentery (Bacillary)

12 cases: Fresno 1, Kern County 1, Los Angeles County 3, Los Angeles 2, Pasadena 1, San Marino 1, Torrance 1, Gustine 1, Orange County 1.

Poliomyelitis

9 cases: Los Angeles 5, Monterey County 1, San Diego County 1, Escondido 1, San Francisco 1.

Tetanus

4 cases: Kern County 1, Long Beach 1, San Francisco 1, Tulare County 1.

Trichinosis

2 cases: San Francisco 2.

Typhus Fever

2 cases: Los Angeles 1, California* 1.

Food Poisoning

80 cases: El Centro 4, Imperial 3, Los Angeles 9, Napa 6, San Joaquin County 3.

Undulant Fever

7 cases: Bakersfield 2, Claremont 3, Los Angeles 1, San Jose 1.

Tularemia

One case: Plumas County.

Coccidioidal Granuloma

One case: Los Angeles.

Relapsing Fever

One case: California* 1.

Epilepsy

39 cases: Berkeley 1, Los Angeles County 2, Los Angeles 18, Newport Beach 1, San Bernardino County 1, San Francisco 2, Stockton 1, San Mateo County 9, Sonoma County 4.

Rabies (Animal)

10 cases: Fresno 1, Kings County 1, Los Angeles County 1, Los Angeles 1, San Bernardino 1, Solano County 1, Tulare County 3.

* Cases charged to "California" represent patients ill before entering the State or those who contracted their illness traveling about the State throughout the incubation period of the disease. These cases are not chargeable to any one locality.

University of California
Medical Library,
3rd & Parnassus Aves.,
San Francisco, Calif.

